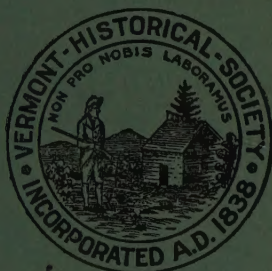


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VOL. I No. 4

PROCEEDINGS
of the
VERMONT
Historical Society



Early History of Manchester
A Lydius Land Map
Restoration at Fort Ticonderoga
Jeremiah Day's Tour

PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY
Montpelier Vermont

DECEMBER
1930

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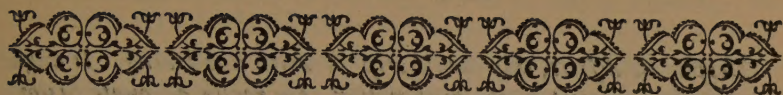
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NEW SERIES

1930

VOL. I No. 4

PROCEEDINGS OF THE VERMONT HISTORICAL SOCIETY

THE EARLY HISTORY OF MANCHESTER

by JUDGE JOHN S. PETTIBONE

1786-1872

Aside from the accounts of Manchester given in Hemenway and Zadock Thompson, the only published history of the Town is an address given in 1875 by Judge Loveland Munson, printed the following year, a book of some sixty-five pages. This was a finished but necessarily brief sketch. In his introduction, Judge Munson mentions as important sources his conversations with the late Judge Pettibone and a manuscript of the latter. This manuscript was transmitted by Mrs. Munson to the Vermont Historical Society with the letter given below.

There is no indication as to when the manuscript was written, except that the letter at the end of the manuscript mentions the burning of the State Capitol in 1857. Judge Pettibone took part in the War of 1812, and thus was old enough to remember some of the early settlers of the town. He was the town's representative in the legislature for many years, and a member of the Governor's Council, in the days before the State Senate was instituted. He was also Judge of Probate. His manuscript is obviously not a finished product, but the editor has corrected some errors of form. Part of the substance is contained in Judge Munson's history, but there is much detail as to individuals and the land they lived on, narratives, and interpretation, which has not appeared elsewhere. The numerical ratio between Whigs, Tories and Neutrals, is the same as that recently described by James Truslow Adams; and Judge Pettibone gives a more sympathetic treatment of the Tories than is usual.

Despite its defects, this manuscript is worth publishing. It ought to stimulate interest in the preparation of a really adequate history of a town which ranks among the most important in our early history.

Manchester, Vermont

September 25, 1929

*The Vermont Historical Society,
Montpelier, Vermont.*

Sir:

Enclosed is a manuscript and copy of the same which I am glad to give to the Society for safe keeping.

I have been familiar with the manuscript in a general way ever since 1882, but until last winter I never had read it; when I realized that it was the manuscript given to Judge Munson by the Pettibone family, referred to in the introduction to the "Early History of Manchester."

I first had a typed copy made and sent to Miss H. Canfield and Mr. Harris Whipple who are more familiar with the early history of the town than any others I know, and with their help some names and places were cleared up which I did not succeed in reading from the manuscript. Then the second copies were made, one of which I enclose.

As Judge Pettibone was Thompson's authority for the incidents in the "Rangers" the account in the manuscript has additional value.

I have just been reading Mr. Fleetcroft's book on Thompson, and on p. 124 there is reference to Thompson's finding traces of the New England witchcraft delusion still lingering in his day, and I am wondering, knowing he had talked with Judge Pettibone, whether the incident in the manuscript could have been the basis of Thompson's "Witchcraft."

The Capt. Isaac Burton, whose wives were the subject of the witchcraft incident, was a brother of my great-grandmother and I never heard any tradition of the incident from any one of the family. The only trace of an independent source came thro the son of old Judge Fowler who told Miss Canfield he had heard his father tell the story as one he heard from the older residents of the town in his day.

As to Judge Pettibone's reliability, I have no way of knowing. He states that Mrs. Josiah Burton, whose son Elijah was kept from the Battle of Bennington by measles afterward married Timothy Mead. Her tombstone says she was the widow of Philip Mead, but reference to the Burton genealogy throws some doubt on that, so Judge Pettibone may have been right after all. In time we shall find which is right.

I was sorry that I had not Callahan's Documentary History of New York at hand to verify the reference to it.

Judge Pettibone's opinion on the morals of Manchester in early post-Revolutionary times agrees with that of the Rev. Mr. Perkins of East Hartford who made a horseback journey in 1789 thro this region and wrote that Manchester was a "loose town."

I wish Judge Munson had had time to rewrite and expand the history of Manchester as he hoped to do, but he did not, tho almost his last piece of work was to annotate a copy of the "Early History" in pencil.

I became greatly interested in the traits opened by the old manuscript, but I could not follow them far enough.

Yours truly,

MARY C. MUNSON.

PETTIBONE MANUSCRIPT

PART I

THE Town of Manchester was chartered August 11, 1761, containing 36 square miles, by Benning Wentworth, Governor of New Hampshire, to sixty-four individuals, with two rights reserved to the Governor, one to the first settled Minister, and one to the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, called the Society Lot. No steps were taken by the original proprietors or grantees to survey or settle the Town. It appears a road had been laid out before the survey, leading from Sunderland to Hardwick, now East Dorset.

In the summer or fall of 1763, Timothy Mead of the Precinct of Amenia, Dutchess County, N. Y., called Nine Partners, with several others went on an exploring tour to that section of country now Washington County, N. Y., which was then a wilderness. They passed east on to the mountain called Equinox, south of

Skinner Hollow, and discovering a valley between that and the Green Mountains, they descended into the valley and made a careful examination of the lands between the mountains. They returned to Amenia and made a report of this section of the country so favorable for agricultural and manufacturing purposes that an agent was sent to New Hampshire to make a purchase of the Township. The Proprietors' records do not show where the Proprietors of the Grant resided. In 1764 a majority of the rights were conveyed to Timothy Mead, Samuel Rose, Jeremiah French and others. Ephraim Coven [Cowen?] one of the original grantees, deeded on the 11th day of August, [December?] 1764, nine rights to Samuel Rose including his own; to Timothy Mead seven rights, Jeremiah French eight rights, to other individuals from one to three rights. Coven states in the deeds "he having good right to convey the same." There is no evidence that Coven had any deeds from the original Grantees. [It seems likely that Coven was really the principal proprietor, to whom the others, mere dummies, had transferred their rights.] No paper title can be traced back to the original grantees of the Charter, of nearly or quite one half of the Town. Coven deeded the right of George Gilmore to Samuel Rose. Samuel Rose, Jr., went into possession of No. 34, 1st Division, and No. 44, 2nd Division, a right which was set to him as heir of Samuel Rose. Samuel Rose, Jr., received a Captain's commission from the King and joined the British forces during the Revolution; his property was confiscated, and was purchased of the State by Samuel Pettibone for £784/9s. It was discovered later that George Gilmore, the original grantee, never deeded to Coven. To perfect his title Pettibone proved a deed from George Gilmore of his whole right divided and undivided. It appears from the deed that Gilmore then lived (1785) in Cambridge, N. Y. In all probability the property of the Frenches which was confiscated, was held by no better title, as Coven conveyed to the Frenches using the words "Having good right to convey the same."

Under these titles the proprietors were by a warrant from Samuel Robinson* warned to meet at the house of Michael Hopkins in Amenia in the County of Dutchess, N. Y. then called Nine Partners on the 14th day of February, 1764. The proprietors met

*Father of Col. Samuel Robinson of Bennington.

at the time and placed named, organized by choosing Samuel Rose Moderator and Jonathan Ormsby† Clerk. At this meeting John Vaughn, Nathan Smith, James Mead, Stephen Mead and Samuel Shipard (Shepard) were appointed a Committee who were directed to survey to each proprietor 100 acres of the best land in Manchester equal in quantity and quality. The Committee were to receive 12 shillings (\$1.50) per day, and Samuel Shepard, surveyor, 13 shillings per day, and find themselves. The Committee were to proceed as soon as the weather would admit and the necessary arrangements made for the survey. The survey was completed and signed by Daniel Shepard (not Samuel appointed by the proprietors) on the 10th of June, 1764. It appears from the settlement and allowance of the accounts of the Committee that 22 days were spent in surveying seventy 100 acre lots. sixty-four to the sixty-four original grantees, two to Governor Wentworth for signing the charter, one to the first settled minister, one to the church of England as by law established, called the Glebe, one to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and one for the use of schools, called the school lot. These lots, called old hundreds, were all numbered and each proprietor drew for his lots. There is no evidence on the proprietors' records that the original grantees were present at any of the meetings or attended the survey except in the account of the expense of the surveying the Town. "E. Coven is allowed for six days, waiting for the Committee at Pownal."

The proprietors were now prepared to commence improvements. It is proverbial at this day that on the 1st day of April when property is to be set in the list for the purpose of making up taxes to defray the expenses of the Town, the leading business men have become extremely destitute of personal property, although from their manner of living they have the appearance of being wealthy and even rich. By an examination of the early settlement of this Town this trait of character seems to have been inherited from the first settlers, for on the 17th of September 1764, the expenses were audited and allowed and a committee appointed "to assess each proprietor according to the number of rights he possessed." When the assessment was made, Rose who, not six months be-

†Father of Gideon Ormsby and Grandfather of Jonathan Ormsby. Killed by the smuggling crew of the Black Snake. Embargo time. See Crockett's Vermont, Vol. III, p. 11-14.

fore had nine rights, on this 18th of September had but three rights. Mead who had on August 11th eight rights, had but one in September. Jeremiah French seems not to have been quite so unfortunate as he had lost but four or five rights. After the tax had been assessed, the proprietors seem, by some way which does not appear from the records to have regained their rights. In September, 1764, the second Division, of fifty acre lots, were surveyed and divided.

In the summer and fall of this year, six clearings were commenced, one by Samuel Rose on the farm now owned by John S. Pettibone, one on the farm now owned by David Dyer, by James Vaughn, who built no house on his clearing. He was a shoemaker and had a log house a few rods from the barn of J. S. Pettibone. Judge John White says he chopped for Vaughn to pay for shoe making. Judge White then lived on the Governor's lot.

Stephen Mead commenced a clearing the same year on the farm now owned by Levi Purdy. Timothy Mead owned two 100 acre lots embracing all Factory Point. He was the oldest son of Timothy Mead, and with his father and two brothers, James and Stephen, moved into Manchester in 1765. Zebulon and Ezra removed to Manchester soon after. Timothy Mead, then Timothy Jr., built a grist mill near Clark's Tannery, a fulling mill, a saw mill, and a store. There were a large number who must have settled the next year, Benjamin Purdy, Jeremiah and Isaac Whelply, Nathan Smith, Michael Hopkins, Jeremiah, Andrew and Benjamin French.

The following extract from Vol. 4 of the Documentary History of New York throws some light on the early settlement of the Town, in 1765, one year after the first survey. "The following is a list of persons living in Manchester Dec. 18th, 1765 furnished at that date by Samuel Robinson and Jeremiah French to the Governor of New York, they then being in the city as agents for the settlers (to wit). Timothy Mead, Stephen Mead, James Mead, — Earl — Welsh, Jeremiah French, Wm. Marsh, Daniel Allen, Michael Hopkins, Benjamin Mack Millen (?), Thomas Bronson, Henry Biddleston, — Johns, Wait Hopkins, Stephen Hopkins, Pinne (?) Jeremiah Whelply & 'divers others' ". Jeremiah French lived where E. Swift now lives, James Mead where Benjamin Munson now lives, Andrew French on No. 40, east of the Court House, Zebulon Mead on the 100 acres north of

the Glebe, Isaac and Joseph Whelply where A. Hollister now lives, William Marsh on No. 1 where all the village on the west side of the Street extends, as far south as the south line of William Bronson. The property of William Marsh, Samuel Rose, Jeremiah, Andrew and Benjamin French, Joseph Lockwood, William Reynolds, Joseph Baker who lived near James Wheaton, Dater Selick, and David Sturges, was all confiscated on the 23d of April, 1778 by His Excellency, Thomas Chittenden, Timothy Brownson, Joseph Bowker and Jeremiah Clark*. The property of others living in the State who had taken side with the enemy was confiscated by this same Court of Confiscation. Samuel Rose, Senior, who died in 1777 or 1778, was the largest land owner in Town. His whole property would have been confiscated, I have been informed by those who lived in the neighborhood, if he had lived a few months longer. An act of the Legislature was passed in 1779 to prevent the return to this State certain individuals including those in Manchester whose property was confiscated, except William Marsh and Benjamin French. Joseph Lockwood did return and lived several years in Town, where, I have been informed, he died.

The question has frequently been asked "At what time was the first religious society organized in Manchester?" The Baptist Church in Manchester was organized June 22, 1781, and Elder Joseph Cornell [Cornall?] elected Pastor. This was the first settlement of a Minister as he received the Minister's lot granted to the first settled minister. Soon after this date the Congregational Church was organized and the Rev. Job Swift was the Pastor. About the same time the Episcopal Society was organized—Barber was their minister for several years. His son Martin became a Catholic, went to Rome, was made a Priest, and settled on his return in Claremont, N. H.; the father soon after became a Catholic. It was twenty years and eleven days from the day the town was chartered before any decisive measures were adopted for the regular administration of religious ordinances. The people were not destitute of the preaching of the Gospel all this time, for there were meetings held at Soper's Tavern on the Fall,† below the Glebe lot, and barns were opened for religious worship in the summer. In

*Grandfather of Judge Clark.

†Munson's Falls.

1785, the Vermont Baptist Association was formed in Elder Cornell's barn. There were at this time nearly or quite as many families in Town as there are at this time, if we omit Factory Point. On the 200 acres owned by Timothy Mead I believe there was not a family living during his life time except his sons or one or two families who carried on the mills, store, etc. To what can be attributed the neglect for 20 years of the regular administration of the Christian ordinances? One cause which can reasonably be assigned for this neglect was the difficulties which arose from the conflicting claims of New York and New Hampshire to lands in the New Hampshire Grants.

Those settled in Manchester were from New York, and being near Albany the inhabitants were exposed to vexations and suits: executions were levied on their farms. In September, 1766, only one year from the time the first deeds were given, Michael Hopkins was appointed agent to meet the agents of the other Towns on the west side of Connecticut River at Springfield at 10 o'clock A. M., at Landlord Hoit's Hotel, and in October, 1766, Lieut. Jeremiah French was appointed agent to go to New York and negotiate on affairs for Manchester and Danby. This vexatious and costly contest with New York must have produced great pecuniary embarrassment to the first inhabitants. The severe trials they had to meet and the obstacles they had to overcome are well understood by those who have read the early history of Vermont.

Before these difficulties were settled more difficulties arose. The struggle of the Colonies with Great Britain commenced in less than twelve years from the first settlement of the Town. This contest produced a division of those who by their united wisdom and courage had enabled them to successfully resist the unjust claims of New York. This contest divided the inhabitants into three parties. The two extremes, the Whigs and the Tories were nearly equal in numbers and talent, the latter possessing the most property. The third class were called neutrals. They were so, in name, but in acts, spies and harborers of Tories. The leaders of the rebellion as they were called had made up their minds that English Rule should no longer be endured, cost what it might. The Tories were imbued with the belief that the power of Great Britain could not be resisted and also believed they were bound by their oath of allegiance to obey their King.

These men were not actuated by cowardice as they had shown in the contest with New York. They could and would fight and most of them joined the army of the king. The neutrals who nearly or quite equaled either of the other parties were men of weak minds, generally timid and cowardly, and these were looked upon with contempt by both parties, Whigs and Tories. These timid creatures could not comprehend that spirit which gave utterance to the noble sentiment which proclaimed a readiness to sacrifice property and life to obtain independence. They would not object to the sacrifice of life and even property as their conduct evinced when their lot came to sacrifice the property or lives of others, but should the lot cast make them the victims for the bloody sacrifice it made their flesh quiver. But few, I believe, even at this day can be found who would not be the officiating priest at the altar rather than the victim offered.

The Meads, Frenches, Roses, Ormsby, Hopkins, and others who were before friends and neighbors, now were found in arms seeking to destroy each other. Rose, French and Marsh were allies in arms against their neighbors. The Meads, Ormsby, Beaman, Smith, Barney, Burton, and others were Whigs. A religious sentiment may in charity be urged as a reason which influenced the minds of some who adhered to the cause of the king. This idea was suggested by noting the phraseology of two deeds one signed by Mead, a Whig, the other by Jeremiah French, a Tory. Mead's deed was written December, 1770, in the 10th year of his Majesty's Reign; French's in these words, "In the tenth year of the Reign of our *Sovereign* Lord. Geo. the 3d, by the Grace of *God Defender of the Faith.*" Those who belonged to the Church of England would perhaps consent to break their *political* ties to the King, but would not rebel against the head of the Church, and by the Grace of God the Defender of their Faith, for whom they offered up daily prayer. In those towns, as far as my knowledge extends, where the church of England was the prevailing religion, the inhabitants were mostly Tories.

To whatever cause these divisions may be attributed they were obstacles to the progressive improvements of this town. There was no want of talent. For in the village of Manchester resided more men of College education before the Churches were formed than have been educated of those born in Town since that time. Judge Buell [?] was a lawyer and built a house where

F. W. Hoit [Hoyt] now lives. Dr. William Gould built a house south of E. B. Burton. Dr. Bebee [?] lived in the village. Col. Keys, who was a Major in Col. Sheldon's Regt. of Dragoons in the war of the Revolution, lived near where Mr. Black now lives. Judge Hitchcock, Capt. in Sheldon's Regt., lived south of Keys. These were all graduates of Yale College. They were not religious men.

The Roses made no profession of religion and did little or nothing for its support. James, Stephen, Zebulon, and Ezra Mead, who were the first settlers, were professors of religion, but these, except Stephen, removed to Rutland County soon after this Town was settled. Stephen moved to Pittsford before the war. Timothy Mead was not a professor, but aided the cause by his property and influence. Not one of his children were religious; they became intemperate, except Truman, and nearly all the large property embracing the whole of Factory Point passed out of the name soon after the death of the father. The Purdys, though moral men, were none of them professors of religion except Solomon who removed to Rutland. Major Ormsby was not a professor of religion, but was a man of strong mind, one of the leading men of the revolution. He possessed a liberal spirit and did more than any other man to build up the Town. His wife was a woman of remarkable ability and possessed a mind and courage that would do honor to most men. She was a professor of religion and was one of the few that first united with the First Congregational Church in Manchester. Major Ormsby died in 1802 or about that time.

The war had a bad influence on the minds of the people. The leading men in Town had formed habits of drinking—if not of intercourse; they were in the habit of assembling at Taverns. At this time Manchester village might be called an immoral place. Drinking, gambling and whoring were common. From 1794 to 1800 a great moral change was manifested. Col. Keys, Judge Hitchcock and others of that class left Town. A new set of merchants and professional men settled in Town. Robert Pierpoint* removed from Connecticut to Manchester. Though he was never a professor of religion himself, his wife was, and his influence both of property and mind were devoted to build up and maintain a good moral and religious community. He built and kept a public

*See Miner's List of Episcopalians.

house and a *Tavern* in which neither drinking to excess or any gambling were allowed. Israel Roach moved to this Town about the same time or a few years after. He purchased the house formerly kept as a tavern by John Pierce. He kept an orderly house where no drunkenness or gambling was allowed. In 1801 or 1802, Richard Skinner came from Litchfield and settled in Manchester as a Lawyer. He was admitted to the Bar at the June Term of the County Court. At the next Session of the Legislature he was appointed States Attorney for the County of Bennington, which admitted him to the bench of the Supreme Court. It is unnecessary to speak of the character of Judge Skinner; his character has become the property of the State and will be preserved and cherished. Dr. Gould, a graduate of Yale College, and Dr. Asel Washburn were the physicians of Manchester. Dr. Washburn was esteemed as an excellent physician but his usefulness was much lessened by intemperance, and Dr. Gould became a drunkard. Ezra Isham settled in town about the time Mr. Skinner came to town. Dr. Isham possessed talents of a high character and, had his profession admitted it, would no doubt have raised himself to an equal eminence with Judge Skinner. Joseph Burr, whose influence was always on the side of good morals and religion, was for many years a merchant; his life and character is also before the public. Joel Pratt came to reside in Manchester village about 1798. He had been in trade on Factory Point, failed in business, removed to the village, was appointed Town Clerk, which office he held for many years, was a Town Representative and a member of the Council many years. He was an able, industrious, moral inhabitant, kind to the poor, universally respected.

The regular administration of the ordinances of religion in the village cannot properly be said to be established before 1801. Dr. Swift remained in Town but a few years when he removed to Bennington. After his removal the inhabitants of the south part of Town as far north as Isaac Burton's, uniting with the people of Sunderland, built a meeting house on the flat east of the Batten-Kill. This was at that time a wealthy society including Isaac Burton, Major Ormsby, S. Pettibone, J. Sheldon and Eli Brownson, in Sunderland, Timothy Bronson, Gen. Gideon Bronson, Joseph, Levi, and Gilbert Bradley, Amos Chipman and many others, all at that time men of good property for farmers. Chauncey Lee from Connecticut was their Pastor for several years,

when he left about 1794 or 1795, without any just reason, as was believed by the society. Soon after he left the society was dissolved. The church which was then respectable for numbers and united has become extinct, and the spot where the meeting house stood is now covered with grass. The inhabitants of the South part of the Town, after Mr. Lee left, united with the former Society.

PART II

Esquire Powel's second wife was the widow of Joseph Harris and sister to Isaac Whelpley. Captain Isaac Burton married her daughter, Rachel Harris. She was, to use the words of one who was well acquainted with her, "a fine, healthy, beautiful girl." Not long after they were married she went into a decline and after a year or so she died of consumption. Capt. Burton after a year or more married Hulda Powel, daughter of Esquire Powel by his first wife. Hulda was a very healthy, good-looking girl, not as handsome as his first wife. She became ill soon after they were married and when she was in the last stages of consumption. a strange infatuation took possession of the minds of the connections and friends of the family. They were induced to believe that if the vitals of the first wife could be consumed by being burned in a charcoal fire it would effect a cure of the sick second wife. Such was the strange delusion that they disinterred the first wife who had been buried about three years. They took out the liver, heart, and lungs, what remained of them, and burned them to ashes on the blacksmith's forge of Jacob Mead. Timothy Mead officiated at the altar in the sacrifice to the Demon Vampire who it was believed was still sucking the blood of the then living wife of Captain Burton. It was the month of February and good sleighing. Such was the excitement that from five hundred to one thousand people were present. This account was furnished me by an eye witness of the transaction.

In the south part of the town Samuel Rose owned all the governor's right, the farms of David Dyer, James Bowen, John S. Pettibone, Joseph Burton, number fourteen across the river, now owned by the Town and J. S. Pettibone, and the whole of number six where Ralph Purdy lives. He built the first frame house in Manchester near the old school house, in 1769. Rose must have died soon after the house was built. He had seven

sons and four daughters. His oldest son, Samuel, received a Captain's commission in the Royal army and his farm now owned by J. S. Pettibone was confiscated. The wife of Joel Rose, who was a firm Whig, kept her husband from joining the Royalists. Asa lived where David Dyer now lives, and pretended to be neutral, but was actually a spy and harbinger of the Tories.

Joshua Rose was paying his addresses to Hannah Howard, the heroine in Thompson's *Tory's Daughter*. She was the daughter of — Howard who lived near the river north of Curtis Burton. [On the "Harwood" place on the cross road on the Wilbur property. H. C.] Her mother was a sister of Major Gideon Ormsby; who lived on the Skinner farm where Noble Purdy now lives. It was all a wilderness between the east road and Major Ormsby's; in the center between the two roads was a black ash swamp. Howard lived in a log house with two rooms in it having two outside doors. Joshua was over visiting his dear Hannah one evening, and gave her a Canada pin, a rare article in those days of non-intercourse with the British nation. The women were obliged to make use of thorns and other materials for pins. She inquired where he got the pin; he was loathe to tell. She pressed her suspicion so shrewdly he told her his secret. He said his brother Samuel was at his brother Asa's with seventeen Tories. He had enlisted for the Royal army and they were to leave for Canada that night. Hannah made an excuse to step out and entering into her mother's room, awoke her, relating what her lover had disclosed. Hannah returned and kept Josh longer than usual lest he might return and make known what he had said.

Mrs. Howard (her husband being then in the army) got up, went through the woods in the night to her brother, Major Ormsby, and related what she had heard to him. The Major immediately called out the Whig neighbors to go and take Samuel Rose and his party. Captain Thomas Barney lived then where Levi Purdy now lives. Capt. Barney, Jonathan Ormsby and Daniel Purdy were directed to take a foot path leading from Barney's to Asa Rose. Samuel Pettibone was to go directly out, near the east line of Rose farm. Another party was to go from Sunderland, the Brownsons and others; and when this last party should arrive, by a concerted signal all were to surround the house. Before Barney and his two associates reached the place assigned

them they met Rose and his seventeen Tories in the woods. Captain Rose and the other party were well acquainted with each other. Barney halted Rose and ordered him to surrender, at the same time ordering his lieutenant, Jonathan Ormsby and Ensign Purdy to charge their men to keep perfect silence and to advance. Captain Barney at the same time gave orders to the soldiers to fire down the first Tory that attempted to escape. Rose knew Barney was Captain of the Militia Company and that Ormsby and Purdy were officers, and did not suspect that these officers had turned out without their men. Rose delivered up himself and his seventeen soldiers as prisoners. S. Pettibone and his party had reached their appointed place and could hear the communication or order of Captain Barney. They went to his aid and when they arrived, found Captain Rose and seventeen Tory soldiers seated on the ground some rods from where they had put down their arms.

Before Joshua had returned home his brother Samuel and all his party were prisoners. This case should be a warning to all young men to be cautious lest their locks be shorn by some Delilah and the Philistines be upon them. Captain Rose removed to Canada and became a man of wealth and influence. His mother lived to an old age and died in the house where James Bowen now lives. Joel Rose had a handsome property and died soon after the war closed. None of the family did much to promote the cause of religion or education.

John Hitchcock lived in the southeast corner of the town [*where Johnnie Mattison now lives. H. C.*] He removed early to Kingsbury, New York. Jabesh Hawley lived on the farm adjoining Hitchcock's. He removed to the farm where Levi Purdy now lives, about 1790. John White lived near where M. Bently now lives. He was a man of strong mind and an active and firm supporter of the cause of the Whigs. He removed after the close of the war to Georgia, Franklin County, and was for many years Chief Judge of the County Court. Aaron Mason made the first settlement on a fifty acre lot now owned by Eli B. Lathrop. He was a plain, honest, good citizen. He sold out to Isaac Brevoort and moved to the north part of the town on the farm south of Burr Smith. He moved from there to Malone. Brevoort built the house where Eli Bronson lives, sold to Col. Eli Bronson and moved to the farm now owned by Orvis and Boynton. He had a

small store of goods when he lived in the south part of the town, became wealthy and was respected until after he moved to the farm out of the village. After he was 82 years old I saw him in the Vermont State Prison. Timothy Crittenden and his brother, both worthy citizens, lived in the neighborhood of Col. Bronson, or a little south of Miner Purdy; one or both removed to Poultney. There was Elias Hopkins who lived near where Miner Purdy lives; Caleb and Josiah Sheldon, farmers, and Esquire Bliss lived in the same neighborhood. The father of Mahalon Cook's mother lived about a half a mile east of David Dyer, near one ————. Haven and Langdon, mechanics, lived south of George Purdy's. [*The Langdons lived on the Pike place. H. C.*] Benjamin Purdy, grandfather of Levi and George Purdy, as soon as the second year of the settlement of the town, moved on the 100 acre lot number seven now owned by George Purdy, coming from Nine Partners with the first settlers. He had six sons and four daughters. Solomon removed to Rutland and died there. Smith, the youngest removed to Monkton, Addison County. David remained in town till after the death of his father and mother who lived with him. There were a greater number who could claim to be of the descendants of Benjamin Purdy and his wife, than from any other in this town. Ninety-three walked in the procession as mourners at the burial of the wife of Benjamin Purdy. Samuel Southerland married one of the daughters and had seventeen children all living at the time of the death of their grandmother. Two daughters are now living, Hickox and Vanderlip. [?] None of the sons or daughters of Benjamin Purdy who lived in this town ever made a public profession of religion. They were all moral industrious good citizens.

Steven Mead settled on the lot now owned by Levi Purdy. He was a man of talent and took an active part in favor of the revolution. He was one of the party who rescued Remember Baker from the New York Sheriff. He was town clerk for 10 or 12 years. He was a professor of religion. He removed to Pittsford and settled on Otter Creek near the Great Falls. Thomas Barney purchased the farm of Stephen Mead. He married the eldest daughter of Gov. Thomas Chittenden. He took an active part in the war of the revolution. The widow of Samuel Rose occupied for many years the old Rose house. None of the Rose family, either male or female, ever made profession of religion,

and none except Joel did anything to promote the cause of religion or education beyond the school district.

Gideon Ormsby, son of Jonathan Ormsby who was clerk of the first Proprietor's Meeting at Amenia, Dutchess County, N. Y., on the fourteenth day of February, 1764, settled on the farm where Noble Purdy now lives. He and Jeremiah French were in 1766 appointed a Committee to lay out highways. He was appointed to other town offices on the early settlement of the Town. He was an influential leader in the revolution, and one of the Committee of Safety. He was, though then young, a man of strong mind, of great firmness, open in the expression of, and firm in maintenance of his sentiments. He was a strong advocate of the political measures of Jefferson and opposed to John Adam's administration. President Adams proclaimed a fast in the spring or summer of 1798. The Democrats disregarded the proclamation. The Federalists kept the day as a fast and just before the hour for the people to pass to the meeting house where religious exercises were held, Major Ormsby had two yoke of oxen prepared to draw stone for the wall he was building north of his house, west of the road. As soon as the people going to the meeting appeared in sight, he, who did not labor, himself, except on extraordinary occasions, took charge of the teams, and was busily engaged in drawing stone, making quite as much noise as was necessary to make the teams work. He did this to show his contempt of the Proclamation. Party spirit ran so high at that time that neighbors, before friendly, were so much influenced as to break off, in some cases, neighborly intercourse. Major Ormsby was elected representative about this time. He was not a professor of religion, but I heard the minister who visited him in his last sickness say he believed he was a Christian man. He was foremost in the building of the meeting house; and liberal in maintaining preaching. He did more than any other man in town toward building the Courthouse and Jail. He had four sons and seven or eight daughters. His wife was a woman of a strong mind and possessed a courage that would do honor to any man. The Tories had girdled a young orchard Major Ormsby had set out, and once or twice set fire to his house, after the defeat of the American army on Lake Champlain. The armed force under Col. Warner retreated as far as Manchester. Col. Warner made a stand at Jeremiah French's, where

Edward Swift now lives. The three families of Meads who first settled in Manchester, and had moved to Rutland County were driven from their homes with others. Timothy Mead and family fled. John Smith and family fled as far as Bennington. Elijah Burton, Truman Mead, and Nathan Beaman, had all enlisted with Warner's Regiment and Mead and Beaman were in the Bennington battle. Elijah Burton was confined with measles. His mother, afterwards the wife of Timothy Mead did not leave home. Mrs. Ormsby, though she was openly threatened with having her house burned, bade defiance to their threats, and remained at home with her small children.

The land on both sides of the village settled by William Marsh and the Frenches, was all confiscated. Col. Marsh owned lot number one; one hundred acres on the west side of the street was owned by William Marsh, and on the east by Andrew or one of the Frenches. Thaddeus Munson purchased the one hundred acres west of the street. Nathan Smith, father of Elijah Burton's first wife, lived somewhere near the Willson stone mills, or as some say, over near the Brick Tavern. He was one of the Committee to survey the town. The Town Records show that as long as he remained in town he was highly respected, holding town offices. He removed to Shoreham, Addison County. There were several Smiths that lived in Manchester at an early day, one, the father of Levi Purdy's mother, grandfather of Gurdon H. Smith.

The original Proprietors of the Town left two acres, forty rods long by eight rods wide, called a meeting house plot, a piece of which, where the court house and tin shop now stand was used as a burying ground. [*The grandfather and grandmother of G. H. Smith were buried there.*] This spot was consecrated as a final resting place for the dead, and some who fought in the struggle for the independence were buried there. In 1812, the graves were leveled to make a place to drill the young recruits of the army of 1812. The two acres dedicated for a meeting house and a public green was first encroached upon by a hatter's shop south [?] of the Courthouse. The occupation of the ground for a courthouse was believed to come within the view of the original Proprietors. The next encroachment was the erection of a barn and horseshed. This produced for a while great excitement. The barn and shed was claimed to be an appendage of the Court-

house and Jail, as teams were necessary to convey prisoners, (such as had no property to pay their debts) to jail. The shed was necessary to shelter the teams. The next was the erection of a schoolhouse, then the new courthouse. The next a dwelling house, now a part of the Vermont Hotel. Then the tinshop, and lastly the horse shed row. I have seen a battalion of soldiers paraded on the public green in rear of the meeting house and courthouse; and I have lived to see the time when a place on the two acres cannot be found, not claimed by private individuals, of sufficient size to drive a one horse wagon on.

On the next lot north of the seminary lot lived Noah Smith. He belonged to the Masonic Society, and set up an independent lodge which was called Smith's Lodge. Some members of Smith's Lodge afterwards joined the regular lodge which was called the North Star, and I heard some say Smith's Lodge was the more orderly of the two. Col. Lee lived west of the main road and the valley, as did Samuel French, the first Proprietors' Surveyor. Samuel Beaman, father of D. B. and N. S. Beaman, of Troy, lived on the Glebe. On the main road north lived Benjamin Purdy, Henry Bullis, Thomas Bull, Aaron Mason, John Smith. Turning east from Smith lived Nathan Richardson, father of Andrew, John, Amos, and Nathan, then Samuel Southerland, next east two families of Frenches. Major Aiken lived where Gen. Roberts lives, then the Benedicts and the Andersons. All these were good industrious farmers. Near where the Brick Tavern stands, lived Aaron Saxton and two families of Spears[?]. South of Gen. Roberts lived the family of William Marsh. Mrs. Marsh was daughter of Jeremiah French and the farm was deeded to her, which saved the property from confiscation. Soper, father of Peletiah, lived on the farm now owned by Col. Baker and C. Green.

Timothy Mead owned two one hundred acre lots, embracing nearly the whole of Factory Point. Mead moved his family on to this farm in 1765. He built a grist mill, a saw mill, a fulling mill, store, a tannery. Timothy Mead, father of all the Meads who came to Manchester, moved in 1720 from Horse Neck, (now Greenwich) Conn. to Amenia, in Dutchess County N. Y., then called Nine Partners. His sons were Timothy, James, Stephen, Zebedee, and Ezra. The four youngest were all professors of religion. Timothy, the eldest who lived in Manchester

till his death was a man of a different character. He was not a professor of religion, but rather partial toward the Baptists. He used to attend meeting regularly, was a very good man when he was good natured, when mad he was like a tiger. He was overbearing, high tempered, though not quarrelsome in the neighborhood, as absolute as a Turk in his family. I had this statement of the character of Timothy Mead from one of his grandsons. He says further none of his sons were religious men or possessed good business habits. That large property remained but a short time in the possession of the children after the death of their father.

The manuscript ends here.

Two pages in a different handwriting are included with the manuscript, but have been omitted by the editor because their substance is contained in the following letter or series of notes:

Gideon Ormsby—May 26, 1778. The Militia of the State was organized. The 1st Co. of the Regiment: Capt. Gideon Ormsby, Lieut. Solomon Soper, Ensign Wm. Saxton. The Regiment included all the Towns west of the mountain north of Arlington and Sunderland. I do not find any further mention of Gideon's military service after this. I think his name is on the rolls at Montpelier if they were not burned. He represented Manchester in 1778 and in each [year] thereafter except 1781 till 1788, and again in 1789, 90, 95, 98, 99, 1801, 1802. See Slade's page 66 and Journals; in Slade's you can find more.

General St. Clair evacuated Mt. Independence July 6th, 1777, reached Castleton that night (except those overtaken at Hubbardton) and the next day St. Clair dated a letter at Col. Mead's at Otter Creek, July 7, in which he writes he is on his muster to Bennington. On the 9th he dates another letter at Col. Marsh's [in Manchester] in which he says, "If I can be supplied with provision at Manchester [I will] join Gen'l. Schuyler at Fort Edward with all expedition." I cannot learn which way St. Clair went from Manchester. I presume down Battenkill unless he went through Rupert, as the Tories were numerous in Arlington and Sandgate and much elated by St. Clair's defeat.

COUNCIL OF SAFETY.

His Exc. Thos. Chittenden P. — Timothy Bronson, (grandfather of William Bronson), Joseph Bowker, Jeremiah Clark. This was the Court of Confiscation held on the 23d of April, 1778. Those of Manchester whose property was confiscated were Jeremiah French, living then where John Phelps [?] does, Samuel Rose, where I live, Andrew French, one of the Frenches, owned the lot back of the Court House, Benjamin French, Joseph Lockwood (his was south of D. Dyer's now owned by D. Dyer), William Reynolds, Dater Selick, Josiah Baker (he lived where S. Boynton lives), Daniel Sleeper [?].

In 1779 the Genl. Assembly passed an act to prevent [the return] to this State of certain persons named viz. all the names whose property was confiscated in this Town except William Marsh & Benjamin French. See Slade's State Papers 355.

The mother of Thompson's "Tory Daughter" was sister of Major Ormsby. She went through the woods in the night from where Daniel Purdy now lives, to her brother Major Ormsby on the Skinner farm, and notified him that Samuel Rose with a lot of Tories was at Asa Rose's, where Dyer now lives. They were all taken, 17. You may perhaps find something interesting to you in some papers I handed Mr. Wickham.

Yours truly,

JOHN S. PETTIBONE.

RESTORATION AT FORT TICONDEROGA

By STEPHEN PELL

The brief account of the work recently done at Fort Ticonderoga has been contributed by the owner of the Fort, who has for many years devoted his efforts, with much painstaking research, to this task. The enormous number of visitors indicates the popular appreciation of this far sighted undertaking. Mr. Pell's invitation to groups of Vermont school children, accompanied by their teachers is an educational opportunity which Vermont schools should not overlook.

DURING the past year the South Barracks, a building one hundred and fifty feet long by about forty feet wide, has been repaired and rebuilt to house the Museum collection. As it stands today the writer believes that if the Marquis de Lotbiniere, the great French engineer who built it, could come back to earth and inspect it he would not know that it had ever collapsed.

The stone work is almost entirely the original stone. Every bit of the more than 1500 pieces of iron work, hinges, latches, etc., were copied from originals found in the debris. The floor beams, 102 of them, of solid oak weighing from 1500 to 1800 pounds a piece, came from five different jobs in the Adirondacks. The cut stone around the windows and doors, much of which had to be replaced, as a great deal of the cut stone was removed by the early settlers, was, each one, finished off with the original bush hammer used by the French for this work, which was found several years ago. Special glass for the windows was imported from Europe. The floors are of solid oak, mostly of the size of the decayed oak flooring we found in the ruins. The tiles for the lower floor are being made on the place from the same clay bank that the French used to make their tiles and copied from tiles found in place.

The collection of military relics of the French and Indian Wars and the Revolution, which is now on exhibition in the West Barracks and which is very poorly shown owing to the lack of space, will be properly shown for the first time. New cases are being built by the A. N. Russell & Sons Company of Ilion, N. Y.,

who make the cases for the principal museums of the country and on the first of May the Museum will open in its new quarters on the second floor.

The lower floors will be used, one room for an armory and another for the collection of Indian relics.

The attic of the new building will be used to exhibit a large collection of the primitive farm and household articles made and used by the early settlers of the Champlain Valley. Carpet making machines, hand looms, spinning and flax wheels, old plows and all the one thousand and one devices used by the settlers to lighten their labors will be on exhibition.

During the past summer we have also completed the West demi-lune, almost completed the North demi-lune, finished the South and West curtain walls, filled in and paved the platforms and the twenty-four 16 and 18 pounder French and English iron cannon, secured for the Fort during the past year by its Field Representative, Mr. Jermain Slocum, will be mounted. Gun carriages are being built this winter.

70,000 persons visited the Fort last summer and interest in the work grows each year. Every season sees an increasing number of school children coming to the Fort with their teachers, as a body. They come from towns as far as one hundred miles away and are always passed into the Fort without charge. This part of the educational feature of our Museum the Management would like to see extended. We would like all school children of the neighborhood to take advantage of the opportunity to acquire American history at first hand and an application to Milo S. King, Superintendent, Fort Ticonderoga, N. Y., will always bring a pass and insure a hearty welcome.

A MISSIONARY TOUR TO VERMONT, 1788

From the Manuscript Journal of

THE REVEREND JEREMIAH DAY

¶The copy of the original manuscript from which this is printed, was sent to the Vermont Historical Society by Clive Day, Professor of Economics at Yale University, whose introductory note follows. Words crossed out in the original are here placed in brackets. Ed.¶

The above title appears on the back of a manuscript which records, in journal form, the preaching tour of a Connecticut minister in that year.

The author, the Rev. Jeremiah Day of New Preston, (not to be confused with his eldest son of the same name, who became later president of Yale College), was born in 1737, and was therefore a trifle over fifty years of age when he undertook this mission. The occasion for it, whether it was a personal venture, was in response to an invitation, or was stimulated by some organization, does not appear in the record. Mr. Day, who had been ordained pastor of the (Congregational) church at New Preston, Conn., in 1770, remained in that office until his death in 1806. He made one other missionary tour of a similar kind to the northeastern part of Pennsylvania in 1794, but spent most of his life in the performance of his parochial duties, with some contribution to the development of the ecclesiastical organization and doctrine in Connecticut. He was one of the editors of the Connecticut Evangelical Magazine, in which a Memoir of his life appeared in December, 1806, of which use has been made in the above sketch.

Extracts from the Manuscript journal, aggregating perhaps one-quarter of its contents, have been printed in *Some Chronicles of the Day Family* by E. D. P. (Ellen Day Putnam), which was privately printed at the Riverside Press in 1893, for circulation in the family only.

Yale University.

CLIVE DAY

SEPR. 1. 1788. Set out on my tour to preach in the State of Vermont. Went thro' Litchfield. Din'd at Capt. Osborn's. Arriv'd at Mr. Mills about Sun an hour high. It began to rain

before night, and continu'd raining thro' most part of the night, but clear'd off the next morning and the Sun arose very pleasant. The roads very much gullied by the late rains, & the riding bad.

Tues. Sepr. 2. proceeded on my Journey from Mr. Mill's to Mr. Badgers at Blanford thro' N Hartford Barkheamsted, Hartland Granville. The weathr pleasant, but the riding in many places bad by reason of the late excessive rains.

Wed. Sepr. 3. Rode from Mr. Badgers to Mr. Collin's at Lanesborough 30 Miles. From the upper end of Blanford Street, the mountains northward present a curious romantick appearance, many of them in the form of pyramids, & almost ~~at~~^{ton} contiguous. Between Blanford & Beckwith is a tremendous Swamp, the trees on each side of the road very large & thick. The road very stoney. din'd at Dr. Brewsters at Beckwith. call'd ~~at~~^{on} Mr. Balentine at Washington but he was not at home. From Washington Meeting house to the long hill adjacent to Pittsfield is a very good road.

Thurs. Sep. 4. Set out from Mr. Collins's about 9 o'clock and arriv'd at Mr. Swifts at Williamstown about 1. o'clock P. M. 14 miles. By the way my mare went lame, lost off one shoe, got her shod, cost $1\frac{1}{3}$. Between Lanesborough & Williamstown lies N. Ashford, a small town lying between 2 mountains. At Williamstown the mountains which surround it are exceedingly lofty & majestic

Fri. Sepr. 5. Rode thro' Pownall to Bennington. Pownall is very mountainous, thinly settled, have a baptist preacher amongst them. I arrived at Mr. Swifts about noon, having travailed about 15 miles. Mr. Swift being on a tour thro' the northern towns along with Mr. Fowler I concluded to tarry here till over the Sab. I preach'd the Friday lecture from Mat. 6:25. Was invited at Esq. Smith's in ye evening, where I lodged.

Sat. Sep~~er~~^r. ~~17~~¹⁸. Called on Dr. Shephard, made a visit at Mr. Branch's, ruminated on what to preach the next day.

1 Sab. Sepr. 7. Tarried the preceeding night at Mr. Swift's, preach'd A. M. from Isa. 1.18, P. M. from Luke 14.22. It began to rain about noon & continued to rain moderatly till 3 O'clock.

Mon. Sepr. 8. The morning cloudy, and most of the day lousy, proceeded to the northward, before I left Bennington Mr. Hilhouse came up & joined company ~~as~~^{with} with several

others. passed thro' Shaftesbury & Arlington at which last place accident ~~cal~~ ly hit upon Mr. Murdock who was going to preach a lecture at the Baptist Meeting at Manchester. We rode in company thro' Sunderland to Manchester. I preached the lecture, went to lodge at one Mr. Richardson's at the upper end of Manchester, rode this day about 25 miles.

Tues. Sepr. 9. In conjunction with Mr. Murdock went to Mr. Sills at Dorset. He joined us we went thro' Rupert to Mr. Beebee's at Pawlet, where was a convention of the churches. I preached at the lecture From 1 Thes. 25.

Wed. Sep 10. Still at Pawlet waiting for the conclusion of the convention & the association which succeeded it.

Thurs. Sepr. 11. ~~Proceeded~~ Proceeded thro' Wells, a rough Town, a pond running thro the middle of it the whole length almost. The road thro Wells narrow obscure & stony. About noon arrived to Mr. Thomsons in Poultney, Mr. Sill accompanying me. Thro' a part of Hampton in York State. Went on to Fair Haven, preach'd in the Evening From Acts 26. 21. A considerable collection of people. lodged at Mr. Stanard's where I preach'd. 23 miles.

Frid. Sepr. 12. In the morning went to Dr. Smith's for Breakfast, view'd his works. Went forward very slowly thro' extreme bad riding. Din'd at Mr. Dixon's in Benson. In the afternoon preach'd at Mr. Farnham's. From thence went forward to Mr. Hurlbut's in Orwell. This day had the worst travelling on account of the mire that ever I had in my life. 12 miles.

Sat. Sepr. 13. Went forward, parted with Mr. Sill in Orwell. Came to Eben. Terrills at Shorum, lodg'd there. The riding in some places as bad as yesterday, but better in the whole. 12 miles.

2. Sab. Sepr. 14. Preached at Lt. Barnum's. After meeting went about 2 miles to see a sick man with Stephen Barnum. He appeared to be much concerned about his Soul, and was very free to talk upon things of another world. I tarried there all night.

Mon. Sepr. 15. Rode to Col. Stone's at Bridport, preach'd there in the afternoon, after preaching went to Mr. Bennet's stay'd there all night. In Bridport the timber is chiefly pine & white oak It abounds more with little hills than these towns

back thro' wh. I came, and I think the soil not so rich tho' 'tis said that in the eastern part of the town the land is very good.

Teus. Sep. 16. Went to Addison, called at Mr. Payne's at chimney point directly opposite to Crown point from whence I had a very fair prospect of Crown point & the adjacent country. About 11 o'clock came to Gen. Strong's, tarried there over night. The Billet which had been sent along to notify a lecture miscarried therefore failed of having one today. Spent the afternoon ~~at~~ mainly in agreeable conversation with Mr. Storrs an attorney.

Wed. Sepr. 17. Went forward to Panton, dined at Henry Spedding's preached in ~~at~~ the ye afternoon in his Barn. after preaching proceeded with an intention to arrive at N Haven ~~at~~ Falls but was prevented by missing my way, and was obliged to lodge at a Dutchman's hut in Ferrisbergh. Thro an assault of fleas & agitation of mind slept none all night.

Thurs. Sepr. 18. Paid for entertainment ~~at~~ Pd. 8d. Feriage 6d. Went to Esq. Brush's at N Haven falls before Breakfast. Was disappointed in not meeting Mr. Tallman there who had agreed to meet me there. Had the pleasure however of finding Mr. Hackley there. Much fatigued and indisposed with my last night's scene and with a cold.

Fri. Sepr. 19. Being unwell with a cold continued at ~~at~~ N. N Haven falls, concluded, to exchange with Mr. Hackley. He to go to Charlotte on the Sabbath, I to tarry here. Spent the day in viewing the falls and the works going on about them, and the plan of the city. visited Dr. Man. Drunk tea at Col. Brush's.

Sat. Sepr. 20. Continued at the Falls. My cold got to a crisis. was invited to dine at Col. Brush's. read some.

3 Sab. Sepr. 21. A little frost this morning. Hr. Hackley having gone to preach for me at Charlotte I tarried & preached here. A pleasant day tho' cool.

Mon. Sepr. 22. Mr. Hackley procured for me a Dollar by contribution at Charlotte. proceeded on my journey. Dined at Mr. Cogswell's at Charlotte. put up at night at Mr. Simon's at ~~at~~ the church Shelburn.

Tues. Sepr. 23. Went on to Burlington. Dined at Judge Lane's where I expected a meeting had been warned for me to

preach at. But my letter which I had sent to desire a meeting, not being received I failed of ~~a~~ meeting & preaching. In the afternoon rode to Capt. Noble's at Essex, found them well.

Wed. Sepr. 24. At Capt. Noble's, view'd his farm, dined at Stephen's.

Thurs. Sepr. 25. Was invited to dine at Mr. Morgan's, who married her who was once Hannah Wells. Tarried there all night.

Fri. Sepr. 26. Set out to go to preach at Jerico. Dined at Mr. Lane's. was considerably wet by riding in the rain. After preaching rode back to Mr. Lane's. Tarried there all night.

Sat. Sepr. 27. In the forenoon came back to Capt. Noble's. Tarried there.

4. Sab. 28. Preached at Justin Day's barn. after meeting returned to Capt. Noble's.

Mon. Sep. 29. Rained hard early in the morning. Took leave of Capt. Noble & family. Went to Burlington, dined at Judge Lane's with him went to Sexton's where we held meeting. After meeting walked down with Col. Sexton to the Bay, from whence was a beautiful prospect of the Lake, which is there about 16 miles wide.

Tues. Sepr. 30. 1788 Went from Burlington to Williston accompanied by Mr. Messenger. Din'd at the Governors. Held meeting ~~and~~ & preached at Col. Spafford's where I tarried all night.

Wed. Octr. 1. A hard white frost this morning. Went to Hinesburgh, accompanied by Col. Spafford part of the way, by Deacn. Talcott the other part. Preached in the evening at Mr. Hines, where I lodged.

Thurs. Octr. 2. Proceeded to ~~Moretzton~~ Monkton, preached at Jehiel Barnum's. Tarried there thro' the night.

Friday. Oct. 3. Went to N Haven, dined at Mr. Barnet's. After dinner he went with me to Mr. Loomis's, where a meeting had been Warn'd, but so few came that I forebore preaching. I tarried at Mr. Loomis's all night.

Sat. Oct. 4. Rode to Middlebury, put up at Mr. Foot's, it rain'd moderately whilst I was on the way. Tho' I had a meeting appointed here this day, yet as it rain'd ~~and~~ & but few people came I concluded not to preach today but to tarry here over the Sabbath ~~and~~ & preach to'morrow.

5. Sab. Oct. 5. Preach'd at Mr. Foot's at Middlebury, a midling full meeting. Baptiz'd two children. One named Elsit Daughter of George Sloan. The other named Isabel, and Daughter of Philip Foot. Rec'd a pistereen from Majr. Chipman.

Mon. Oct. 6. Rode to Capt. Claghorn's at Salisbury, preach'd in the afternoon. Baptiz'd Horatio Waterous adopted son to Capt. Eleazer Claghorn & wife. Rec'd of Capt. Claghorn cash 1/6. Tarried here all night at Capt. Claghorn's. In Salisbury a great part of the People are Churchmen & Baptists.

Tues. Octr. 7. From Salisbury thro the Towns of Lester, ~~at Branen~~ Branden, & Pittsford came to Rutland. Tarried at Mr. Hibbard's. The Road now begins to be good.

Wed. Octr. 8. Proceeded on my journey & came to Mr. Sills at Dorset thro' the Towns of Clarendon, Tinmouth & Danby, lodged at Mr. Sills.

Thurs. Oct. 9. Went down to Manchester & was a spectator of the Election, went to Mr. Richardson's to lodge.

Fri. Oct. 10. Spent most of the day in various company at Manchester. Towards night rode up to Mr. Sill's, got a shoe put on my horse, cost 1/6.

Sat. Oct. 11. Went thro' Danby & Tinmouth to Middletown put up at Mr. Miner's.

6. Sab. Oct. 12. Preached at Middletown in their log meeting house. This town exceedingly abounds with mountains. People mostly Seperates.

Mon. Oct. 13. Wanting some Linnen washed I concluded to stay here to'day. It snowed most of the afternoon. I preached in the Evening at Mr. Jo'n Rockwells. Mr. Osborn & Mr. Walliams came to hear me. I tarri'd at Mr. Rockwell's all night.

Tues. Octr. 14. Preached at Lee-hallow in Ira The people here are mostly Baptists. After preaching, parting with Messrs. Osborn and Williams I went to Mr. Haynes's in West Rutland, where I ~~at S~~ stay'd all night.

Wed. Octr. 15. Tarried here today for the sake of having Mr. ~~at Haynes~~ Hayne's compnay to Castleton to morrow.

Thurs. Octr. 16. Went to Castleton im company with Mr. Haynes. Preached at a lecture which had been appointed for the children of the School, after preaching rode up to Hubberton, put up at Mr. Hickok's. It being near the end of the week & not

having time to notify a meeting & preach & to reach the next place in my plan this week I concluded to stay here over the Sabbath.

Frid. Octr. 17. Went with Mr. Hickok up to Capt. Whelpley's, called at several houses. Dined at Lem. Woods. Took a particular view of the place where Col. Warner had his fight. Preach'd in the Evening at the School-house.

Sat. Octr. 18. Tarried at Mr. Hickok's, nothing special.

7. Sab. Octr. 19. Preached at Hubberton. Rec'd into the church & baptiz'd the wife of David Davis, also baptiz'd her youngest child named Silvy. In the evening married a couple viz. Benj'n Sileck & Jemima Hickok. Rec'd 6/-. Near half the people are Baptists here.

Mon. Octr. 20. Left Hubberton with a view to go to Hampton. Dined at Col. Lyon's at Fair Haven, who appeared to be in very good humor. Came to Col. Warren's at Hampton in the edge of York State, preached in the evening. Mr. Seymour Critenden & his wife were present. It rained almost all night.

Tues. Octr. 21. Went on to Granville came to Mr. Hitchcock's a little before noon. There was a funeral to attend, I was desired to preach on the occasion, I did so. I tarried with Mr. Hitchcock all night. It was a lousy day & rained especially in the afternoon & night.

Wed. Octr. 22. Came to Mr. Beebe's at Pawlet about noon. I was perswaded to stay there till the next day & preach in the evening. The Green Mountains this morning were covered with snow, tho' there was no appearance of any where I was.

Thurs. Oct 23. Rode to Mr. Sills at Dorset in the forenoon. He urged me to stay and preach in the evening. I did so.

Fri. Octr. 24. Took leave of Mr. Sill whose kindness & friendship to me has been singular. Came to Mr. Swifts at Bennington, lodged there. Mr. Swift was gone to Connecticut.

Sat. Octr. 25. Came on to Pownall, put up at Mr. Page's with a view to tarry there over the Sabbath.

8. Sab. Oct. 26. Preach'd at Pownall. The biggest part of the people are Baptists. Two baptist preachers were present when I preached. I have now compleated my mission in the State of Vermont. The People in general have given good attention tho the Assemblies have been commonly small.

Mon. Oct 27th r. 27. Horse shod 1/6. Proceeded homewards, dined at Jno. Tracy's at Williamstown. Lodged at Mr. Allens at Pittsfield.

Tues. Oct. 28. Early in the morning rode to Mr. Munsons at Lenox to breakfast. Called at Mr. Whittleseys. Dined at Mr. Wests. Lodged at Mr. Farrands.

Wed. Oct. 29. Arrived at my own house found my family well. Upon the whole have had an agreeable tour, have abundant reason to recognize the providential goodness of G. Blessed be his name forever.

A LAND MAP OF JOHN HENRY LYDIUS

By W. H. HILL

The manuscript map, of which a reduced photostatic facsimile is printed with this article, was recently purchased by the Vermont Historical Society. We are very fortunate in having an article on the map by Mr. W. H. Hill of Fort Edward, New York, who, by reason of his many historical researches, is the leading authority on Lydius.

The original map is drawn on a large piece of very tough paper. The course of Otter Creek was perhaps taken from another map or a survey, and is marked by a series of pin pricks, connected by a double line. It conforms very closely to the course shown on present maps. The territory contained in this patent conforms roughly to the present outlines of the counties of Addison and Rutland. Otter Pond is evidently a fanciful enlargement of Emerald Lake, in the north east part of the present township of Dorset. A waterfall near the outlet of this lake is probably the uppermost falls of Otter Creek mentioned in Mr. Hill's description. The stormy township of Durham, which corresponds to the present township of Clarendon, was the only Lydius settlement which retained its name for any appreciable time. So far as we are able to discover, this is the only map of this patent which gives the names of the townships. In this connection it is interesting to notice that fifteen of these names were given to other towns in Vermont, although none of them are located in the places here indicated.

At the north west corner of the map, part of the word Otter Creek is missing. Below the map, in the original, is the brief description of the patent. Further data as to the Lydius patent is given on page 83 of the second issue of this year's Proceedings, and the map on page 88 of the same issue.

THE land map recently acquired by the Vermont Historical Society may be termed, in the words of the rare book dealer, "Excessively Rare." This map was undoubtedly prepared about 1760 by John Henry Lydius for the sale of lands in his Otter Creek grant and while it is possible that several duplicates were issued at the time, and others still exist in private or public

manuscript collections, the fact must still be brought to light. The writer was engaged for five years in the preparation of a local history since published under the title of "Old Fort Edward" and during that time every important book dealer in the United States and Great Britain was asked to report on Lydius material. The result was a letter written in Dutch by Lydius while a resident of Canada in 1730. Another letter in the John A. Manning sale went to a collector with a larger pocketbook than mine though my bid was twice the amount I paid about the same time for a nice ALS of Sir William Johnson. The Tuttle Company of Rutland sold two fine deeds signed by Lydius at \$200.00 each, part of the price being due of course to the early Vermont interest. These facts are related simply to show the difficulty of obtaining manuscript material relating to this interesting character. The principal reason for this condition is that when Lydius went to England about 1765 he took all his papers with him, and, as related in his obituary, they were lost by the person with whom he left them for safe keeping while Lydius was traveling on the continent.

John Henry Lydius was the most picturesque of the northern New York land speculators. Historians have frequently stated that he based at least a part of his land claims upon those of the Rev. Godfredius Dellius, a Dutch minister in Albany as early as 1696, which in turn were transferred to Johannes Lydius, father of John Henry Lydius when Dellius returned to England. Such facts have never been satisfactorily proven and even if so it is apparent that Lydius soon gave up any idea of maintaining such a title for he later relied upon the deeds which he claimed to have received from the Mohawk Indians covering this land.

Lydius came to the present site of Fort Edward about 1731, and established his trading post which remained a well known resort until it was destroyed in 1745 by Marin, the French ranger. On February 1st, 1732, he claimed to have obtained from the above mentioned tribe a deed for two tracts of land, one on Wood Creek, the other on Otter Creek. The basis of this claim was that his father, Johannes Lydius, had long labored among the Mohawks and in return for his ministerial labors they sought to repay the debt by a gift of land to his son who, while not a minister, had continued the good offices of his father among them.



A Plan

of a Large Tract of Land Situate on Otter Creek which Empties itself into Lake Champlain in North America Easterly from and near to Crown Point: Purchased by Col^l John Henry Lydius of the Mohawk Indians by Deed Dated February first: 1732 and Pattens and Confirmed: by his Excellency William Shirley Governor of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay August 31 1744. Divided into Townships and Disposed of by the said Col^l Lydius to upwards of two Thousand British Subjects Chiefly Belonging to the Colony of Connecticut New York and Rhode Island and now ready for to make settlements.

The Wood Creek grant was a queerly shaped affair, a map of which will be found between pages 40 and 41 of my *Old Fort Edward*. The Otter Creek grant began at the mouth of Otter Creek on Lake Champlain and ran easterly six Dutch miles (or twenty-four English miles); then southerly to the uppermost falls on Otter Creek, being about fifteen Dutch miles more or less; then westerly six Dutch miles; and then northerly to the place of beginning; or in other words a parallelogram twenty-four by sixty English miles with lines running due east to west and north to south with the northwest corner resting at the mouth of Otter Creek. The location of the "upper falls" has never been exactly clear in my mind from a study of modern maps though no doubt this point may be very simple to one familiar with local topography.

To insure his claim Lydius succeeded in having Governor Shirley of Massachusetts secure for him a Royal charter upon the basis that his representations had been investigated and found valid. This charter was issued August 31st, 1744. Any plans that Lydius may have cherished for the development of his land were frustrated by the French and Indian war and it was not until the summer of 1760 that he began to offer the property for sale. The buyers were principally from Connecticut, New York and Rhode Island and the rental was five shillings Sterling per one hundred acres of land capable of improvements. The first payment was to be made twenty years after the date of the lease.

Within two or three years these lands had been taken up by settlers to quite some extent and here Lt. Gov. Colden of New York stepped in and forbade anyone to take title to any land under Lydius, New York at that time of course claiming the present part of Vermont on which the Otter Creek grant lay. It is not practical here to relate the stormy battles which raged over the various land claims along the present Vermont-New York state border, but we might mention the several trials of Lydius at Albany by the New York government of which no final decision has been located and the unfortunate purchasers of his lands who were beset with the claims of New York and New Hampshire and later obliged to repurchase their titles.

Lydius no doubt received the grants as he claimed from the Mohawks and Governor Shirley. A copy of his Indian deed

is incorporated in a deed dated December 20th, 1763, for one eighty-seventh part of the township of Boxford. One of the deeds sold by The Tuttle Company mentioned above covered Township No. 4 or Concord. An idea of the extent to which his lands were sold may be gathered from a petition drawn in 1772, by one hundred and twenty persons who had purchased two townships of Lydius, asking relief and a survey of the land by the province of New York.

Benton's Vermont Settlers and the New York Land Speculators (P. 102) says, "Those purchasers (some Rhode Island people) had made some settlements in Clarendon and perhaps one or two within the present town of Rutland. They very soon found that their Lydius titles were worthless, and further, that there was serious conflict between the New York and the New Hampshire titles. Relying probably on the decision of the court of Albany, they deemed it best to take a New York title, and so they united with Mr. Duane in taking the patent of the tract called Durham. The Vermonters could not permit New York titles to be held in their midst, and they forced these settlers to buy again from New Hampshire. (See also Mass. Land Grants in Vermont by H. W. Denio—Vol. XXIV of the Colonial Society of Mass.).

A LETTER FROM MOUNT INDEPENDENCE

The rather pathetic letter which follows is printed from the original in the possession of R. C. Spaulding of Rutland. It does not seem to be generally realized that the camp and fort at Mount Independence which is located on the Vermont or eastern side of Lake Champlain opposite Fort Ticonderoga, was one of the largest military posts and concentration points in the Revolution. It was the only military post of importance under the control of the United States, within the limits of what is now Vermont. For the thousands of troops there gathered, it was a better and more easily defended position than the old stone fortress of Ticonderoga, and it had the advantage of facing the British instead of leaving its back exposed to them. A great deal might be written about the interesting traces of fortifications and buildings which remain to this day. The floating bridge which connected this post with Ticonderoga is mentioned in Lieut. Everest's narrative in the last issue. Something of the difficulties of maintaining a large body of troops so far from the larger settlements may be seen from the letter. No. 4 was the old military post at Charlestown, N. H.

Camp at Mount Independence 11th Octr 1776

Loving Brothers

I inform you that I am & has been in a low State of health for sometime past & dont Immagine I shall Get well very soon; wherefore I earnestly Intreat you Not delay coming for me or if you Can't come Yourself send A man that you can confide in & a Horse for me; let whoever comes bring some Butter & Indian Meal with him to serve me on the way home I can get discharged as soon as one comes for me; but am so frail at present that I could not Venture home Alone; I desire you'l Remember me to my Wife & family & the Rest of my Relations I am with due Respect Your Loving Brother

Mathew Kennedy

P. S.: there is hardly any Sustenance to be had for Man or Horse Between this Place & No. 4, so I advise you to bring some provender; Excuse the Meanness of this Paper—

Mr. Robert Kennedy

Goffs Town

ELISHA PAYNE TO ROGER SHERMAN

A LETTER

The following letter from the private collection of Mr. Harold Rugg, gives a very interesting side light on the dissolution of the first union with sixteen New Hampshire towns, which took place on the 21st of October, 1778. A statement which seems to have come from this same letter, is given in Governor and Council, Vol. 1, p. 417, but the editor of the Rural Magazine seems to have deleted the clap of Ethan Allen's hands. In the Assembly of October, 1778, Col. Elisha Payne was a member from Cardigan, Vermont. In the previous March he had been appointed to act as a delegate to the Continental Congress, along with Jonas Fay and Joseph Marsh. In the second union with New Hampshire towns, Col. Payne was a member of the Assembly from Lebanon. On October 12, 1781, he was elected by the legislature to the office of Lieutenant Governor. At the same session he was chosen chief judge of the Supreme Court, and in January, 1782, as a delegate to Congress. In December, 1781, he, as Major General of the Vermont Militia, was directed by the Governor, Thomas Chittenden, to call out the militia in the east part of the State, if need be, and to repel by force, in case New Hampshire attempted to coerce her errant towns. His promptness, firmness, and conciliatory spirit, prevented armed conflict.

Roger Sherman was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, member of Congress from Connecticut, and delegate to the Constitutional Convention.

The desire of the towns of western New Hampshire for better treatment than they had received from the more populous towns of the eastern coast, the desire of the towns of eastern Vermont to fix the center of political gravity east of the Green Mountains, and the desire of those on the west side of the Green Mountains to maintain their control and leadership, —these were some of the factors in the complicated situation of which Col. Payne complains to Roger Sherman.

The spelling and punctuation in this letter are as in the original, but the word "proposed," crossed out in the original, is here enclosed in brackets.

Dresden, 28th Octo 1778

Respected Sr

It gives me grate satisfaction that providence has placed so worthey a friend and acquaintance in so important a station as you are now in. I am now so within the limmits of the New state of Vermont Where I expected to have enjoyed the sweets of liberty and government in the gratest simplicity and freedom but I find by experience that this uncultivated Wilderness yealds political product of various kinds in grate plenty. a specimen of which you have doubtless lately had in congress; and perhaps e'er this comes to hand you will have renued by Col Ethan Allin, to give you Sir a perticular account of the political situation of the affairs of this New state would be too lengthy for a letter and the present oppertunity. Would only say that we have not only N.Y. and N.H. to defend against, but that which is worse than boath (viz) the old green Mountain constitution (cloathed under the name of civil Government) riseing in its full spirit and Vigour undertheir old leader.—this has thrown the state into the gratest confution and disorder at present however the more juditious and stedy people settle on Connecticut River are endeavouring to bring matters to a speedy and amiable settlement if posable—for a more full understanding of the matter must refer you to Colo Jno Whealock—who will be able with what exhibets he will have with him and his own personal knowledge to give you sr a more full and perticular account. it is ~~at~~proposed~~d~~ sposed that Colo Allin, will be sent to Congress by the Governer and some of the Councill to make some overtures for the speedy settlement of the state of Vermont under its present circumstances which will if effected tend to the gratest confution. therefore in behalf of many respectable inhabitants in this new state as well as for my self desire that congress would not do anything respecting this state untill they be fully availd of all the circumstances attending it which will be drawn up and published as soon as may be. Sr as it is unknown who the other deligates from Connecticut at Congress are, if you think proper—to communicate this letter to them, itwill be acceptable. I am Sr with much esteem your sincere friend and very Humble Sert

(signed) ELISHA PAYNE

Honorable Roger Sherman

P.S. Sr as a specimen of the conduct of a certain leader and cheiff fomenter of the present troubles in this state I cannot Omit just informing you of the following Annecdote (viz) in the Open Assembly when the written information of Colo Allen from Congress was in agitation I asked Colo Allen a publick manner this question (viz) Wheather the deligates of NH when he was at Congress did not agree with him that in case he would git the union with the towns on the east side of connecticut River desolved, that they would then assist them (that is the remainingpart of thestate of Vermont) in the dispute with N. Y. to which he answered, with a clap of his hands. Yes they did upon Honer.

E.P.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS OF THE VERMONT HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The annual meeting of the Vermont Historical Society will be held at the headquarters of the Society, Montpelier, on Tuesday, January 20, 1931, at two o'clock in the afternoon. There will also be a session in the Hall of the House of Representatives in the evening at eight o'clock.

At the afternoon meeting the customary business of the Society will be transacted, including the election of officers, and of new members as provided in the by-laws.

The President of the Society has given notice that, through an inadvertence, the words, "These seven shall constitute the Board of Directors," which were in the original, were omitted from the text of Article Three of the Constitution as adopted at the last annual meeting. A motion will be made at this meeting to correct the text adopted last year by adding the above sentence to paragraph one of Article Three of the Constitution.

A motion will also be made to interpret Article Five so as to admit societies in their corporate capacity to membership in the Vermont Historical Society.

At the evening meeting, to which the public is invited, Henry Steele Wardner, Esquire, of Windsor, Vermont, and New York City, will deliver an important historical address on "The Negotiations Between The Vermonters and General Haldimand During the Revolution." Mr. Wardner, who is a distinguished Vermont historian, and an honored member of the Society, has prepared this address by special request. He will present all the known evidence and the occasion is bound to be one of great interest. His Excellency, the Governor of Vermont, has been invited to introduce Mr. Wardner.

Members of the Society who can possibly do so are urged to attend the business meeting in the afternoon and the evening meeting also.

NOTES

We learn that the contract has been let for the making and installation of a complete outfit of new exhibit cases on the lower floor of the Bennington Historical Museum. The cases are to be installed some time in January. The bases are of solid mahogany and are surmounted by cases of solid bronze and special crystal plate glass. Two of the cases have been especially designed for the museum, the others being a standard design.

The suggestion has been made that the Directors of the Vermont Historical Society should take action looking to the installation of a suitable memorial to Admiral Dewey at the Capitol. The fund in possession of the Society would seem to be adequate for the purpose, and much longer delay may very likely make the problem of selecting a suitable memorial more difficult instead of easier.

It is probable that action will be initiated at the forthcoming annual meeting looking to a simplification of the procedure of electing new members. Under present rules several months elapse from the time of application to election. There would seem to be no good reason why the Board of Directors should not be empowered to accept members at any time. So long as report is made to the Society of such accessions to our ranks, what harm could result from the change? This would seem to be a good opportunity for eliminating some unnecessary red tape.

Since the last annual meeting of the Society, there have been twenty two applications for membership. Most of these have been secured through the efforts of two or three members. This increase is by no means what it should be. A great many persons in and out of Vermont, who are really interested in Vermont history, have never even heard of the Society's existence, despite its ninety two years of existence and a creditable record of performance. If each of our members were to make a serious effort to interest his friends, the membership could be doubled or tripled in a short time.

The society has seldom if ever had such active leadership as it now has, and the privileges of membership have never been so great. The membership fee is two dollars a year. For this sum each member receives four issues of the Proceedings, which are priced at seventy five cents each, and the privilege of subscription to any books the Society may issue, before publication, at a reduction of one third from the list price. In the past year these privileges have been worth five dollars, and if present plans for publication are carried out, these privileges will be worth much more.

The membership fees constitute an important part of the Society's annual revenue. Any increase of this revenue makes possible a further extension of work which will be of benefit, not only to the members, but to the entire State.

The life membership fee is fifty dollars, which sum is added to the permanent endowment of the Society.

The one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Chester A. Arthur, which occurred on October 5, 1930, was completely ignored in his native state. Not the slightest observance was made of the day anywhere in Vermont, and if the fact of the occurrence of the anniversary was mentioned by a single Vermont newspaper we were unaware of it. Such is fame. Will the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Calvin Coolidge be similarly ignored and forgotten, we wonder?

The twenty-first president of the United States can hardly be called a typical Vermonter, to be sure, but he was a native son of Vermont and as such deserves something better than oblivion to his memory. He was not a great statesman, but he was fully up to the average of our presidents and his character was irreproachable. It was his misfortune to come into the presidency at a time of great scandal, and he was weighted with the further disadvantage of being known as a machine politician and spoilsman. Perhaps no man of the time could have done better than he did in the circumstances.

Curiously, the centennial of his birth seems not to have brought forward the old story that he was not born in Vermont, but in Canada. Just before the Republican national convention was held in 1884 a writer named Hinman published a book bearing the title, *How a British Subject Became President of the United*

States. Hinman alleged that the Rev. William Arthur and his Vermont-born wife, who was Malvina Stone, lived in Canada when their oldest son was born. That son was Chester Alan Arthur. They moved to Fairfield, Franklin County, Vermont, where a second son was born. This son died in infancy. According to Hinman's story, it was the second child who was born at Fairfield, October 5, 1830. Up to the time that he became the nominee of his party for the vice-presidency or shortly before then Chester A. Arthur did not claim either the birthplace or the birthday now accepted, according to Hinman. When he saw the vice-presidency looming before him, with the presidency as a possibility Chester Alan Arthur quietly appropriated the birthday and birthplace of his deceased younger brother, and went to Canada, immediately after his nomination as vice president, to make sure that no records which might prove embarrassing were permitted to remain. The story was widely published, but apparently it had little to do with the outcome of the convention which denied him the Republican nomination for the presidency.

There ought to be a good portrait of President Arthur in the capitol at Montpelier or in the rooms of the Vermont Historical Society. Incidentally he looked the part as very few presidents have done. Possible he is entitled to be called "the handsomest of the presidents."

The editor of the *Proceedings* would be very glad to receive suggestions or criticisms. He would also be very much obliged if members would make it a practice, when they have unpublished historical material relating to Vermont, to send it, or accurate copies of it, for publication. There are frequently papers and documents of real importance which the owners do not care to give to the Society, although they would be very glad to have them appear in print, for preservation and for the information of others. Of course it would be possible to print only those papers which seem especially suitable. The Society can not make payments for any papers submitted for publication, but it is always glad to acknowledge the service rendered by those who contribute to it.

Two flags of the Revolutionary period have recently come to light, in widely separated parts of the country, which appear to lend considerable support to the view that the Stars and Stripes

was used for the first time in 1777 in the Burgoyne campaign probably at the battles of Bennington and Saratoga. President Spargo's history of the Stars and Stripes flag now in the Bennington Historical Museum has come to hold an honored place in the literature of the origin and history of the flag. This leads, naturally, to correspondence with students of the subject in all parts of the country. Out in Kansas City, Missouri, there is an old flag with thirteen red and white stripes and thirteen white stars, five pointed. An old tradition which was written out three quarters of a century ago, says that it was carried by a soldier from Berkshire County, Massachusetts, in the battles of Bennington and Saratoga. The soldier's name is given in the Revolutionary Rolls as having served at Bennington. The other flag, in Boston, is quite similar. It has belonged to the family which now owns it since 1777 when it was used to cover the coffin of a soldier who died from wounds received at Saratoga. This flag is riddled with bullet holes.

Certainly these two flags add to the impressiveness of the evidence massed in buttressing the theory that the Bennington Battle flag, as the Fillmore flag is generally known, was used over Stark's camp at Bennington. At least they go far to prove that the use of the Stars and Stripes was well under way in the latter part of 1777.

Our friends and neighbors of the Berkshire County Historical Society, Massachusetts, are doing a splendid piece of work in erecting a reproduction of historic Fort Massachusetts, at North Adams. The fort is being reproduced in logs on the original site. As this is adjacent to the main highway it is bound to attract the attention of a great many tourists. It is a notable addition to the historic memorials of New England. We wish that it might be possible to erect a replica of old Fort Frederic, at Chimney Point--a magnificent opportunity for some wealthy friend of the Vermont Historical Society to create an enduring monument!

An address of congratulation presented to William Randolph Hearst recently by citizens of California, in connection with the fortieth anniversary of one of his newspapers, was engrossed upon one of the fly leaves of a copy of John Spargo's biography of Anthony Haswell. The local committee in charge of the

affair explained that the address was engrossed upon this particular book because Anthony Haswell suffered in the cause of the freedom of the press, which, they believe, Mr. Hearst also upholds.

Number 2 of Volume II of the Bulletin of the Fort Ticonderoga Museum, which was issued in July of this year, is devoted to the men and events of the Battle of Carillon which took place on the high land west of the Fort, July 8, 1758, between the French under Montcalm and the English under Abercromby. All the available evidence as to the place of burial of George Augustus, Viscount Howe, is presented. Howe, the real brains of the Abercromby expedition was killed in a skirmish two days before the battle, and the British army, without intelligent leadership, was severely defeated by the French force, about one fifth the size of the British. A stone marked "MEM OF Lo HOWE KILLED TROUT BROOK" and a skeleton, were found near Ticonderoga in 1889. The contemporary evidence presented is strangely conflicting as to whether he was buried near Ticonderoga or at Albany. Other items in the Bulletin are Montcalm's orders for the battle, an account of the battle translated from a contemporary report, a description of the large wooden cross erected by Montcalm, of which a replica now stands near the old trenches, entries from a British orderly book describing the march to Ticonderoga and the events leading up to the battle, and several excellent maps. Practically all this material is taken from original documents in the Museum Library. This library has become of one the most important in America to the student of matters of history which pertain to the many events centering about the Fort, from the time of Champlain to the close of the Revolution.

The Bennington Historical Museum continues to make important additions to its already impressive collections. Portraits in oil of Anne Lynch Botta, Governor Hiland Hall and Governor John G. McCullough have been acquired recently and hung in the main hall. Among other interesting portraits acquired is a group of silhouettes of Benjamin Everist and his wife and their two children. A narrative concerning Everist was published in the last issue of the Proceedings.

The Vermont Sesquicentennial Stamp, issued in 1927, is to be the subject of a special chapter in an important volume on commemorative postage stamps to be published shortly by one of the leading philatelists of the world. This eminent authority declares that the Vermont stamp is the most attractive in design of all the commemorative stamps ever issued by the United States.

President Spargo addressed the Bennington Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the bicentennial anniversary of the birth of Washington. As a result a joint committee representing the local historical association and the commerce body was formed to arrange plans for a worthy celebration of the bicentennial. The Bennington committee is already at work upon an elaborate program which includes special observances of the outstanding days scheduled by the national commission.

A book which should prove of interest to Vermonters is being written by Mr. Vrest Orton of Clarendon, Vermont, entitled *Early Printing in the Republic of Vermont and up to 1800*. It will include an informal history of printing in Vermont from the earliest appearance of the press up to 1800 and there will be a bibliography of books printed during this period. Mr. Orton will welcome data from those interested in the subject.

The Pendrifter, in the Brattleboro Reformer, has given a number of very satisfying notices concerning the Proceedings, including some excellent reviews. His comment on the last issue is given below:

"Incidentally, the latest issue of the Proceedings of the Vermont Historical Society was received in today's mail and its contents include: The History of Irasburg; the story of the Windham County Historical Society, by Ellen Huldah Newton; Berkshire Men at Bennington Battle, by John Spargo; A Scrabble for Life, which is a story of pioneer days, by Ira W. Everest; the Orleans County Historical Society, by Mrs. John H. Bartlett, and the Fairbanks Scale Tercentenary by Arthur F. Stone. These proceedings are published quarterly, very nicely printed by The Tuttle Co. of Rutland, and are sent to every member of State's Historical society. They alone are worth the \$2 membership and anyone interested in the backgrounds of Vermont would do well to join."

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